Nippon Times

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Cabinet Will Probe War, Defeat Causes

To Launch Wide-Range Check-Up—Seek Data for New Japan Build-Up

A permanent organization which will delve into the two questions. Why was the war started? and how was Japan defeated will be established in the Cabinet, declared Daizaburo Tsugita, Minister without Portfolio and Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, at press interview on November 3, according to the Mainichi and Yomiuri-Hochi.

The decision has been reached by the Shidehara Cabinet in view of the essential need to find definite measures to prevent the recurrence of such a situation as is now experienced by Japan, thereby to seek valuable data for the construction of a new Japan. The proposed organization will be designed to conduct thoroughgoing investigations on the real circumstances leading up to the defeat with reference to political, economic, military, ideological and cultural domains. Necessary regulations incidental to the establishment of such an organization are being drafted. Mr. Tsugita's declaration in answer to questions of newspapermen is substantially as follows, according to the Yomiuri-Hochi:

"To investigate and make clear the causes of the war defeat, thereby enabling the Government to seek those who are responsible is a vital issue in that Japan should not repeat such a blunder in the future and that it also will contribute a great deal to the future construction of a really peaceful country by Japan. In this sense, the establishment of this organization will be epoch-making indeed.

"The Cabinet is hastening its establishment. The central figure of the organization will be carefully selected no matter whether he be a Government official or a man from private circles. He must be a man of unbiased opinion. The Government expects that a man to be installed for this great task will be selected some time this month. Of course, a great number of intelligent and fair-minded men will be selected as members of the organization from among private circles. Politics and economy as well as all social phases will be included in the sphere of investigation.

"The Government is determined to probe into why the war was started without limiting the sphere of investigation to why Japan was defeated. In this connection, the investigation will naturally go back to the time before and after the outbreak of the Manchurian incident.

"The scope is so elaborate that it shall not be limited to the Shidehara Cabinet alone, but must be carried out as a permanent task. With the progress of the investigation there will emerge before the eyes of the nation the truth as to who misguided the nation and misused statesmanship in such a direction.

"Then, a question will rise as to how the men who have thus misled the country and people should be dealt with. Whether a new law will be established for their punishment of whether they shall be merely ostracized from society will be decided by public opinion.

"The proposed investigation will not be of a passive nature. I mean that when the investigation is launched the real patriots and martyrs, whose conducts have been shut from public notice will also come into the limelight."

APPROVES UNRRA FUNDS

Will Not Aid Any Country Which Refuses to Admit U.S. Scribes

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (USIS), November 1.—The House today approved the $550,000,000 appropriation for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration after voting that funds may not be used to help any country which refuses to admit United States press representatives to report on UNRRA activities.

Restriction on the use of funds was approved by a roll call vote of 188 to 168 despite strong adminstration opposition. The appropria ion which must still be approved by the Senate would complete the United States initial UNRRA commitment of $1,350,000,000. Four other limitations offered by the Appropriations Committee were approved by the Hoouse without further discussion.

Attlee Leaving For U.S.

Kyodo

LONDON (AP), November 3.—Prime Minister Clement Attlee will take off for Washington on November 9 to discuss atomic energy with President Truman and the Canadian Prime Minister William MacKenzie King.

Navy Ministry Will Publish Full Details Of War Costs Incurred Up to the Present

The Navy Ministry has decided to publish at an early date details of the extraordinary war expenditures incurred up to the present.

The War Ministry some time ago published the contents of its war expenditures in an attempt to end the suspicion entertained toward it by the Japanese people in regard to Army war spendings.

Following the publication of details of the war expenditures of the Navy Ministry, the Finance Ministry will publish details of the total war expenditures, including that expended by the Air Arms Board, according to a plan considered by the Ministry.

With regard to the balance of the war expenditure account, the War Ministry announced that its balance amounts to ¥11,260,000,000. Indications are that the balance of the Navy Ministry is smaller.

Labor-Capital Talks Ready to Be Opened

Delegates Throng U.S. Capital To Attend Truman-Sponsored Meet Today

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (USIS), November 3.—Leaders of American industry and labor unions began arriving in Washington yesterday for President Truman's national Labor-Management Conference which opens on Monday.

Called to help set up a machinery to assure industrial peace during the reconversion period, the conference was described by the press services as the 'biggest collective bargaining meeting in history."

Although the agenda does not now include discussion of the administration's new wage-price policy enunciated on the night of October 30 by President Truman, the UP reported the early arrivals yesterday agreed that the conference will quickly "get around to talking about wages and prices."

In his policy speech Mr. Truman did not recommend specific wage raise, but said that industry could and should provide "substantial" increases for labor. Moreover, the Commerce Department report released on November 1 held that an average of 10 per cent increase was possible immediately without raising prices and added that a further increase of additional 10 per cent could be expected in 1947 "when production will have reached peak rates."

In preparation for the conference, President Truman conferred yesterday with several more groups of labor and industrial leaders.

United Auto Workers President R. J. Thomas, after talking with the President as head of a group of CIO leaders, said he was hopeful that "something can be worked out." Texas Oil Company vice president James Tanham after a similar presidential discussion took the position that "labor leaders have got to show some responsibility for carrying out agreements made under collective bargaining."

Meanwhile other labor-management developments were reported yesterday. In New Orleans, shipbuilder Andrew J. Higgins said he will shut down "for good" three of his plants which have been closed by strikes for four days. He said the fourth plant carrying on government work will continue operation.

In Portland, Oregon, CIO woodworkers reached settlement with the Oregon and Washington fir operators. The agreement called for a 12 ½ percent wage increase half of what the union originally asked.

In New York, Secretary of Labor Schwellenbach appointed former War Labor Board Chairman William H. Davis to arbitrate the AFL longshoremen's wage dispute which recently halted New York shipping.

In Philadelphia, Detroit, Hartford, Connectincut and Providence, Rhode Island, 1,100 Western Union Telegraph employes stopped work for five hours in protest against the recent War Labor Board ruling which granted smaller wage increases than the workers asked.

Quits Greek Liberal Party

Kyodo

ATHENS (AP), November 3.—Former Greek Premier Sophocles Venizelos, unsuccessful in his attempts to form a new Greek Government earlier this week, resigned last night as deputy leader of the Greek Liberal Party blaming its leader Themistockles Sophoulis for the failure. Panayotis Kanellopoulous succeeded Thursday in oragnizing a new cabinet which, however, failed to include any Liberal representation.

British Labor Party Wins

Kyodo

LONDON, November 2.—The election results of the British Labor Party held in 130 cities, towns and villages disclosed the party obtained 688 seats. The Conservatives Party is reported to have lost 318 sets while other liberal parties were also defeated at the polls. It is most likely, therefore, that in most cities, towns and villages, labor assemblies will be formed.

Single Armed Force Is Backed by Kenney

Unity of Command at Head And Heart, Recommended By U.S. Leader

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (USIS), November 2.—General George C. Kenney, Commander of the Far East Air Forces, recommended today the congressional approval of the "single department of armed forces with co-equal co-ordinated combatant arms of land, sea and air."

General Kenney in his testimony before the Senate Military Affairs Committee holding hearings on the question of establishing a unified command for the United States armed services said "we must have unity of command at the head and heart of our military structure at home."

The air force general urging co-equal air force described the campaign in 1942 when his small Far Eastern Air Force was able to strike repeated blows at Japanese shipping because of "flexibility proved by having an air force which was not tied as subordinate command to land or sea forces."

Kenney estimated that 60,000 Japanese planes were destroyed throughout the war and that two-thirds of the Japanese shipping was sunk by army or navy aircraft.

The General declared that when peace came the Japanese could not have mustered more than 500 planes with a week's preparation. American forces had destroyed the enemy's supply lines and had downed her trained pilots.

To Inactivate 2,080 Warships

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (USIS), November 2.—The United States Navy Department announced today that 2,080 warships—little over one-fifth of its wartime strength of 11,500 vessels—will be placed in a permanent inactive status.

The Navy also announced that approximately 5,500 ships, mostly small craft, will be sold or scrapped. The remainder totaling about 400 vessels plus other auxiliary ships will be placed in either active or reserve fleets. Present plans call for these ships to be rotated within these two classifications.

Of the inactive fleet, 1,007 ships will be berthed in east coast ports, 124 on the west coast and 149 on the gulf coast. Included in these will be seven battleships, 80 aircraft carriers of all types, 451 destroyers and destroyer escorts, 14 heavy cruisers and 19 light cruisers.

The ships will be secured at docks and made air-tight to prevent corrosion and decomposition, and dehumified by a form of air conditioning. One ship in each group will be manned by a crew charged with maintenance of the whole group. Also skeleton crews will be aboard all larger combatant ships.

All ships will be kept in such condition that they could be fully manned within ten days and after a 20-day shakedown cruise would be ready for combat action.

Offers to Halt Strife Made Yenan Regime

Central Government Makes 4 Concrete Proposals—Reds Take Kweisui, Tatung

Kyodo

CHUNGKING, November 3.—Wu Kuo-ting, Propaganda Minister of the National Government, announced the four-point proposal suggested to the Chinese Communist Party as measures for compromise on the solution of the North China disturbances, as follows:

1. Kuomintang and Communist authorities should issue orders to their respective troops to cease hostilities on the spot.

2. Chungking troops should withdraw to a point 10 kilometers from the railway to ensure the safety and security of traffic.

3. Before the Chungking troops use the railway for transport of troops, Chungking has an idea to consult the Communists.

4. A commission will be organized in the National Political Council to investigate the real causes of the disturbances.

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP), November 3.—The Central Government has made four concrete proposals to the Chinese Communists designed to halt hostilities in North China, K. C. Wu, Minister of Information, reported. Reply on the proposals is being awaited from the Yenan Communists headquarters, Wu said.

Meanwhile, it is unofficially reported that the Communists captured Kweisui and Tatung. The twin victories would greatly strengthen the Communist position in Inner Mongolia.

Communist sources feared the government would soon launch a heavy offensive. It is said 800,000 Nationalists were massed in northern, east and central Chiba.

The Communist spokesman said that fighting has spread to Manchuria, to Hulutao where the Nationalists landed this week from transports.

The Communists are skeptical of the government proposal to end the civil war which they said would restrict the cease fire order "to a few hot spots."

6th Army Said Active

Kyodo

CHUNGKING (AP), November 2.—A Chinese Communist dispatch charged that the Central Government's new Sixth Army is in action against the Reds along the southern section of the Tientsin-Pukow railroad.

The Communists said large-scale fighting was in progress along sections of the north-south railroad between Peiping and Hankow. They declared a "great offensive" has been launched by the Government aimed at opening the rail line for unrestricted movement of Chiang's armies to north China and Manchuria.

A Government spokesman in the Twelfth war zone said between 100,000 and 120,000 Communists are closing in on Kweisui.

U.S. Diplomats Alarmed

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 3.—The United States diplomatic

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 5)

War Dept. Denies It OK'd Chinese Program To Recruit American Fliers, Ground Crews

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (AP), November 2.—The War Department denied today that the army had approved a Chinese program for recruiting American army fliers and ground crews.

The Department said that American airmen up for discharge must secure approval of their theater commander if they wish to remain in a foreign country. There is no indication, the Department declared, that American commanders in China have given such approval.

In a statement, however, the Department said air force veterans may "accept 'jobs' with a foreign government to return to that country after discharge."

The announcement included a statement by the Chinese air attache here: "The Chinese air force office in Washington has not been recruiting discharged American fliers and ground crews and has no knowledge of any such recruiting program either in this country or China."

Yamashita Approved Atrocity Acts in P.I.

Testimony at Trial Links General for First Time With Brutality of Troops

Kyodo

MANILA (AP), November 3.—General Tomoyuki Yamashita was linked for the first time directly with the brutalities committed by the troops he commanded. Narcisco Lapus, former secretary to exiled political General Artemio Ricarte, testified that Yamashita in conversations with Ricarte affirmed his order to "wipe out all Filipinos."

Earlier, Miyasaki, former interpreter for the Japanese military police headquarters, told the court that Yamashita commended his club-wielding police for their "fine work" and that the commendation was read during ceremonies at the southern Manila Japanese military police headquarters.

Filipino Victims Testify

Kyodo

MANILA (AP), November 3.—A Filipino boy who escaped from a hole in which 440 persons perished, some of them buried alive, on February 10 testified at the Yamashita trial that at least 300 male civilians were led, tortored and kiled that day.

He said he was blindfolded and pushed into the hole where several men were dead and others dying. The Japanese then tossed in a hand grenade. Fragments wounded the boy.

The youth said soldiers shoveled dirt into the hole while some of the occupants were moaning and screaming for help.

Another boy showed a terrible gash across the back of his head and said a Japanese officer caught him while he was attempting to escape from a lineup of road laborers and struck him twice with a saber inflicting a four-inch cut then left him for dead in a fish pond.

Yamashita Is Nervous

Kyodo

MANILA, (USIS), November 2.—Prosecution of General Tomoyuki Yamashita by the United States Military War Crimes Commission went into its fifth day today with eyes-witnesses continuing to give testimony of atrocities committed by the Japanese during the seige of Manila last February.

Yamashita appeared to be nervous for the first time as one witness, Mrs. Ang Be, Chinese mother whose child had been bayonetted, struggled with officers in an effort to reach Yamashita and shouted "He must die."

Native Troops Seen Gathering in C. Java

British Say They Number 100,000 and Are Equipped With Japanese Arms

Kyodo

BATAVIA (AP), November 3.—Indonesian troops up to 100,000 strong and bearing Japanese arms are concentrating in central Java, British pilots reported. No new fighting is reported, but the British described the situation in Magelang "turbulent" and Surabaya as "tense." Indonesians are building road blocks in the Surabaya area.

The British military intelligence said than an unidentified Major General has appeared in Jogjakarta to "discipline" Indonesian youths estimated at 100,000. The youths are reported to have Japanese equipment including tanks, mortars, machine-guns and armored cars.

Aerial reconnaissance has disclosed Indonesian troops marching in the area of Jogjakarta, Mageland and Soerekarta. Large numbers of men are pouring into the areas by trains and motor-cars.

Pilots said Indonesian raids burned out half of Kebajoran south of Batavia. Dutch troops are holding out in this area against 30,000 Indonesians.

British and some Dutch advisers reportedly have urged Governor General Hubertus van Mook to see Dr. I. R. Soekarno to relieve the tension precipitated by the Dutch home government pronouncement.

An earlier report said that British and Indian troops landed in Java in the midst of the political situation aggravated by the impending breakdown of talks between representatives of Dutch and British officials and delegates of the Indonesian Re-

British Withdrawal Asked

Kyodo

LONDON, November 2.—Reflecting the repercussions caused in England by the assassination of Brigadier General A. W. F. Mallaby, Commander of the 48th British-Indian Brigade in Surabaya on October 29, the Daily Worker, organ of the British Communist Party, demanded the withdrawal of British troops from Java.

"It said the British Government should order the commander of the Expeditionary Forces to cease the use of his authority so as to solve the clash with the Indonesian troops amicably. The journal stated it was fortunate that Brigadier General Mallaby was assassinated while the situation was still in chaos.

"Indonesian leaders will never yield to the British forces," it said. "Should things be left to take their own course, it would be necessary to take a large-scale military action against the Indonesians. The British forces must, therefore, mediate immediately in the pending issue and by withdrawing from Java, must evade a crisis."

Hanoi Area Restless

Kyodo

HANOI, November 2.—Following the announcement that the United States garrison forces in French Indo-China were ready to leave soon, a restless atmosphere has swept over the Hanoi area with the Viet Nam government declaring today that they would refuse to sell foodstuffs to foreigners including Chinese residents.

This afternoon, all the foreigners found it impossible to buy food at any market and hotels and restaurants were forced to close because their employes returned home. Particularly the Metropole and Sprandide Hotels which cater to house foreigners, mostly reported to find it hard about getting meals for their guests.

Meanwhile the Prime Minister of the provisional government of Viet Nam said that the crises was nothing more than a demonstration against the assassination of some Annamites in southern French Indo-China.

Reconstruction Body Is Set to Start Work

To Be Formally Established Today; Kobayashi Named Board's President

Formal establishment of the War Calamity Rehabilitation Board in the Cabinet will take place today with the issuance of regulations governing the Board's structure, reports Kyodo.

The appointment of Ichizo Kobayashi as its President and Mitsumaro Matsumura as its Vice-President also will be made public at the same time. The regulations will come into force today.

At first the sphere of business decided for the Board was limited to the planning of city construction in war-torn districts, construction and renting of residential buildings and disposal of land and buildings in such areas.

However following the policy of President Kobayashi the original plan has been expanded, as a result of which matters concerning the execution of city planning and measures for the stabilization of livelihood of war sufferers in these districts will be undertaken by the Board.

The appointment of advisers and technical staff members in the Board is expected to be announced together with that of the departmental and sectional chiefs.

U.S. SENDING HOME PW'S

400,000 Axis Prisoners Homeward Bound by Winter or Early Spring

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (USIS), November 2.—All former Axis prisoners of war in the United States—some 400,000—will be sent home by late winter or early spring of next year, the War Department spokesman said today. About 50,000 are Italians, 5,000 Japanese and the remainder Germans.

All members of the Italian service units set up on co-belligerent status when Italy surrendered will be returned to their homeland by the middle of winter. These prisoners waived provisions of the Geneva Code which permitted them to refuse to work for the United States war effort and entered employment in many war industries.

Germans and Japanese will be returned in the order of sick and wounded, "cooperatives", and "non-cooperatives."

The rate at which the prisoners will be returned to the homelands depends on the ability of the Allied theater commanders in the country to absorb them, availability of shipping and the United States manpower situation.

During the next three or four months, prisoners in the United States will be employed in pulp wood, logging and food processing industries which are faced with acute labor shortages.

MORE EVACUEES ARRIVING

2 U.S. Ships with 3,009 Japanese Due in Uraga Today

Two United States ships with 3,009 Japanese aboard, including five army nurses, 33 wounded soldiers and 2,971 civilians are expected to reach Uraga from Davao on Monday, according to a report reaching the Kanagawa prefectural authorities, reports Kyodo.

Between November 5 and 30, one United States vessel is expected daily in Uraga, carrying back 1,000 to 1,500 Japanese residents from the southern regions.

Evacuees From Davao

Coast Defense Ship No. 8 from Davao with one soldier and 155 Japanese civilians including 113 children was scheduled to reach the port of Kagoshima on Sunday, Kyodo reports.

Meanwhile the ship Shungetsu bringing back 427 army and 189 navy men from Mortlock island is expected to dock at Uraga on November. 8.

Stockholm Legation Closed

Kyodo

STOCKHOLM, November 2.—Acting upon orders of General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, representatives of the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and China have completed the closing of the Japanese Legation in Stockholm. The representatives reported that no Japanese documents were found at the time of closing.

Nimitz May Succeed King

Kyodo

WASHINGTON, October 2.—The Army and Navy Bulletin observes that Admiral Chester Nimitz may assume the post of commander-in-chief of the U.S. Combined Fleet replacing Admiral Ernest King.

Yomiuri-Hochi Strife Near Boiling Point As Shoriki Spurns Demand of Workers

The 11-day-old dispute at the Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun reached its climax on Friday as President Matsutaro Shoriki flatly spurned the demand of the paper's editorial staff members that he, as well as the higher editorial executives resign because of their responsibility in having positively cooperated with the military and bureaucrats in the war.

In the first direct negotiations with the newspaper head on Friday, the Yomiuri-Hochi reports, Shoriki, referring to the war responsibility, admitted that he was not necessarily immune, but that the more he felt responsible the more important it became for him to stay in his position exerting his efforts for journalism. Shoriki quoted General Hideki Tojo and said, "It was better for him not to commit futile suicide but to set forth his opinion frankly and impressively at the Allied court trials."

Shoriki thus flatly rejected the demand. Not only that, but he failed to show signs of retrospection and reconsideration of his attitude in spite of the advices of the "strikers" at the interview, the paper reports. Going further, Shoriki referred to the action taken recently by Nagataka Murayama, president of the Asahi Shimbun, in connection with that paper's sweeping executive and editorial reshuffles as a weak-kneed policy which caused much trouble to other newspapers.

Mere democratization of the Yomiuri-Shimbun is enough to meet the new situation summarize the Shoriki policy but the public will not be deceived of this, the paper further says. The same paper also points out his past career and says he played an important part in the oppression of the so-called "Leftist" movement when he was a high official of the Metropolitan Police Board, and that he has been a constant opponent of democracy.

In the War of Greater East Asia, the paper says, Shoriki had co-operated positively with the military and bureaucrats as an "influential" journalist and played an important role in pushing the war.

Later, he was chosen adviser to the Cabinet and was appointed member of the House of Peers on Imperial nomination. He has introduced a feudalistic system into the structure of the Yomiuri-Shimbun and had been absorbed in oppression and exploitation of the paper's employes, it is pointed out. Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun entered a stage where a showdown was imminent reports the Asahi as the staff members of the newspaper met for a fourth time at 11 am. on November 2 and approved the proposal of their committee to open negotiations directly with President Matsutaro Shoriki of the newspaper, now that the struggle against their employers had entered the final stage The meeting broke up after the men played themselves to fight to the last for the acceptance of their demands.

Resolved on Last-Ditch Fight

The dispute at the office of the Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun has entered a stage where a showdown is imminent, reports the Asahi.

The staff members of the newspaper met for a fourth time at 11 a.m. on November 2 and approved the proposal of their committee to open negotiations directly with President Matsutaro Shoriki of the newspaper, now that the struggle against their employers had entered the final stage. The meeting broke up after the men pledged themselves to fight to the last for the acceptance of their demands.

Directives of the Supreme Commander For the Allied Powers

The following is a continuation of the full texts of the Directives to the Japanese Government issued by the Office of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers which are reprinted herewith for the convenience of our readers and to meet the ever-increasing demands for back numbers of the Nippon Times carrying such directives. Later directives will be published in next Monday's issue of the paper.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

October 20, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Medical and Sanitary Procedures for Debarkation and Port Sanitation in Repatriation.

1. The Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers directs the Imperial Japanese Government to carry out the following medical and sanitary procedures as a minimum upon the arrival in Japan from abroad of any Japanese repatriates.

a. Procedures with respect to all repatriates will provide for:

(1) Physical inspection for detection of louse-infestation and of cases and suspects of quarantinable disease (cholera, plague, smallpox, louse-borne typhus, yellow fever) or of communicable diseases which might prejudice the health of subsequent contacts.

(2) Hospitalization or other effective segregation of persons known or suspected to be infected with quarantinable or significant communicable disease until communicability has passed.

(3) Appropriate measures for continued observation of persons known to have had contact with quantinable disease of a type liable to convey infection. Observation will continue during the incubation period of the disease concerned, calculated from the day of last possible contact. For purposes of this requirement the following incubation periods will be observed: smallpox, 14 days; louse-borne typhus, 12 days; plague, 6 days; yellow fever, 66 days; cholera, 5 days. In accordance with risk involved the appropriate measures may vary from detention under observation to notification to and surveillance by responsible public health officials in areas to which repatriates will travel during the possible incubation periods. Notification should include cases of significant communicable disease, the institutionalization of which is not immediately practicable (i.e., leprosy, tuberculosis, etc.)

(4) Disinfestation, by methods approved by this headquarters, of all persons arriving from Sakhalin (Karafuto), Kurile Islands (Chishima Retto), Russia, Manchuria, Korea, China, and other areas in which louse-borne typhus is known to be occurring; also of all persons found infested with lice upon arrival from other areas or who have been in contact en route with persons from the above designated areas. Disinfestation will include the clothing of such persons, and other articles susceptible to infestation.

(5) Such additional protective measures with respect to contacts with quarantinable disease, as for instance, immunization against smallpox, as are applicable and feasible to diminish likelihood of transmission of disease.

(6) Appropriate modification of the above requirements, when approved by this headquarters, in consideration of administration of approved immunogens, or of disinfestation by approved abroad or before departure from abroad or en route, providing these procedures are acceptably certified. Immunications will be considered valid for this purpose not to exceed the following periods: smallpox, 1 year; louse-borne typhus, 6 months; cholera, 4 months; yellow fever, 5 years.

(7) Maintenance of records required to comply with international quarantine procedure.

b. Procedures with respect to Japanese vessels only will provide for:

(1) Inspection for rodent infestation aboard vessels arriving from areas in which plague is known to be occurring or is considered endemic, including the Asiatic mainland (including Korea, Formosa, Dutch East Indies, Burma, India, Thailand, Malay States Singapore, French Indo-China.

(2) Fumigation, by cyanide, sulphur dioxide, or other method submitted to and approved in advance by this headquarters, of those Japanese vessels indicated in par. 1-b (1) in which there is an excessive rodent colony as determined by international quarantine standards or which have had contact with shore likely to permit access of rodent in ports in which plague is known to be occurring; also of vessels in which rodent plague has occurred since last previous fumigation..

(3) Rat-trapping in all vessels in which the rodent colony is excessive in accordance with international quarantine standards and in which fumigation is to be carried out.

(4) Appropriate examination for infection with plague of all rodents recovered after fumigation or by trapping aboard vessels.

(5) Those additional measures which are applicable to prevent spread of plague, including anchorage in stream with debarkation by lighter, fending off from wharves, application of effective ratguards to lines, policing of gang-planks and cargo nets, necessary precautions with respect to cargo which have harbor rats or fleas from areas infected with plague, and appropriate disinfection or disinfestation of personal effects, linen, or other articles which may be infected or infested through contact with persons or rodents infected with quarantinable disease, and of parts of vessels or aircraft which may be similarly affected.

(6) Other sanitary measures approved by this headquarters as appropriate for control of disease aboard conveyances, including assurance of safe drinking water and proper disposal of wastes.

(7) Maintenance of records required to comply with international quarantine procedure.

c. Procedures with respect to ports:

(1) A continuing program of rodent control and sampling autopsies of rodents for detection of rodent plague in harbors used in repatriation movements, especially in traffic from areas specified in par. 1-b (1), with maintenance of appropriate records.

2. Additional measures of port sanitary control, include in particular, investigation of enteric infections not including cholera, or of malaria, venereal disease, etc., may be carried out by the Imperial Japanese Government as desired and feasible, providing at all times the flow of repatriation is not thereby impeded.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

October 24, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Revision of Requirement for Printing Materials.

1. Reference is made to memorandum concerning release of printing material, dated 15 October 1945.

2. You are directed to reduce the amount of material available for sale to Mainichi, Yomiuri and Asahi newspaper companies to permit publication by each of them of 215,-000 single sheet newspapers, 11"x 16" every third week.

3. Revised estimate of weekly requirement is:

a. Sixty-three (63) reams (two and one-half roles of newsprint. 64" wide.

b. One hundred and twenty-six (126) pounds of "newsblack" printing ink.

c. Suitable wrapping and tying material to package one hundred and ten (110) bundles, 12" x 12" x 16".

4. Acknowledgment is directed.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

October 24, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Funds and Operations of Leybold KK.

1. Reference is made to CLO memorandum No. 213, transmitting application of subject enterprise for release of its funds so that it may execute orders for chlorinators placed by the 8th U.S. Army.

2. It is directed that expenditures by this enterprise be allowed insofar as necessary to purchase materials and other expenses which are incidental to the production and repair of chlorinators and hot water heaters in accordance with procurement demands of the 6th and 8th U.S. Armies. All expenditures and receipts and production operations of the enterprise will be subject to prior approval of supervisors designated by this headquarters.

3. You will require monthly reports to be furnished of the operations and transactions of subject enterprise, copies of which will be delivered to this headquarters and to the supervisors of the enterprise. These reports will contain the following information:

a. Contracts placed with Leybold KK, including date of contract, production schedule, total value of contract, and army requiring the procurement.

b. Number of units completed each month.

c. Expenditures made during previous month and expenditures authorized for following month, including detailed explanations of each expenditure.

d. Receipts of the enterprise from all sources with detailed explanation of each receipt.

e. All additions and alterations to physical plant and equipment with full explanation of each addition and alteration.

f. All changes in the officers, directors and shareholders of the enterprise with names, addresses and nationalities of individuals concerned.

4. You will also require Leybold KK to furnish the following information within 15 days of the date of this memorandum:

a. Place of organization or incorporation of Leybold KK; length of time the company has been in operation: location of head office and of all branches or sales offices.

b. Description of its business and the chief products dealt in.

c. Detailed description of operations and activities of the business in Japan during the period June, 1941, to August 15, 1945.

d. List of present directors and executive offices, including nationality and present address.

e. List of directors and executive offices as of January 1, 1942, including nationality and address.

f. List of shareholders as of January 1, 1942 and as of September 1, 1945, including names, nationalities and addresses.

5. An acknowledgment of this memorandum is directed.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

October 27, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Acquisition of Tokyo Kempei Tai Headquarters Building.

1. Reference is made to your memorandum to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, file CLO No. 148, dated October 3, 1945, subject: "Request for exemption from requisitioning the building of the former Military Police Headquarters."

2. Your request in the above memorandum to use the Kempei Tai Headquarters building known as the former Military Police Headquarters in Tokyo as a hospital for the staff of the Imperial Household has been carefully considered but the urgent need for buildings to house the Allied Occupation Forces makes it necessary to requisition these facilities for use by the Allied Forces.

3. It is directed that the Kempei Tai Headquarters building and adjacent structures as indicated on the inclosed sketch, located at Kudanshita in Tokyo be made available by 1200, November 5, 1945 for occupancy by the General Headquarters of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. All items of furniture, furnishings and fixtures will remain in the building until a representative of this headquarters designates the items required for use by the Allied Forces and those items which may be removed.

4. It is desired that renovation and minor repair work necessary to place the building in condition for use as a billet by the Allied Forces be accomplished. All utilities will be made completely operative and the building thoroughly cleaned throughout prior to occupancy.

5. It is directed that necessary arrangements be made to have a representative of your office and a competent interpreter at the Kempei Tai building at 1000, October 29, 1945 for a meeting with a representative of this headquarters. Detailed instructions regarding the renovation and repair work to be retained in the building for use by the Allied Forces will be communicated to your representative at that time.

6. Requirements for operating personnel will be communicated to your office by a representative of this headquarters at a later date.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

October 27, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Nishina Laboratory, Institute of Physical and Chemical Research.

1. Reference is made to memorandum from this office, AG 000.9 (October 17, 1945) ESS, subject as above, dated October 17, 1945 in which you were authorized to permit Dr. Nishina to operate his cyclotron under specified conditions.

2. The authorization granted under the above memorandum is hereby limited to permit Dr. Nishina to conduct investigations of radio-active substances and neutrons only in the fields of biology and medicine and not in the fields of chemistry and metallurgy.

3. Other conditions stated in the above memorandum of October 17, 1945 will still apply.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

October 27, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Payment of Compensation to Employees of Closed Institutions.

1. The Ministry of Finance the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Home Affairs are authorized to pay the November 1945 salaries of employees of the institutions closed pursuant to memorandum AG. 091.3 (September 30, 1945) ESS.

2. Persons entitled to such payments are those employees who have registered and the families of employees who have not returned from military service, provided a member of the family has registered. No payments may be made to officials ordered to be discharged.

3. The Ministries are authorized to certify such payments made pursuant to this memorandum and Supplemental Instruction No. 2 Relating to the Closing of the Wartime Banks and Other Institutions, dated October 4, 1945, to the liquidator or other persons to be placed in charge of each closed institution at a later date, and then make claim for reimbursement

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

October 28, 1945.

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
THROUGH: Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.
SUBJECT: Reconversion of War Production Plants to Peacetime Production.

1. Paragraph 3b of Directive No. 3, issued by this headquarters 22 September 1945, required that individual application be made for each war production plant desiring to converse to peacetime production. Authority has been delegated by this headquarters to the Commanding Generals of the Sixth and Eighth Armies to accept and act upon such applications.

2. Henceforth, you will have all such application for reconversion addressed to the Sixth and Eighth Armies.

3. Returned to you herewith for re-submission through above channels are the following memoranda submitted to this headquarters through the Central Liaison Office:

a. C.L.O. Memorandum No. 355, subject, "Request For Temporary Release of Electric Motors At Munition Factories For the Use of Husking and Thrashing Cereal Crops." undated.

b. C.L.O. Memorandum No. 361, subject, "The Reconversion Of the Iwakuni Fuel Factory To Manufactory Of Ammonium Sulphate dated October 25, 1945.

c. C.L.O. Memorandum No. 363, subject, "Request For Removel Of Printing Machines At Meiji-Jingu Baseball Stadium," dated October 24, 1945.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:
H. W. ALLEN,
Colonel, A.G.D.,
Asst. Adjutant General

U.S. Senate Gets Oil Pact

Kyodo

WASHINGTON (USIS), November 2.—President Truman today sent to the Senate for ratification the American-British oil agreement signed on September 24 in London. The agreement was worked out by the British and by the American delegation headed by Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes. The agreement would create a committee to recommend practices to be employed in the development of American and British oil holdings in such important producing areas as the Middle East and South America. The committee would lack decisive powers and would act in purely advisory capacity.

Civic Courses Slated For Nippon's Schools

Education Ministry Creates Commission to Carry Out New Policy

Courses on civics will be included in the curriculums of national and middle schools, according to Kyodo.

In this connection, Kyodo says, the Education Ministry has created a commission to facilitate the introduction of these courses in schools.

Education along this line will include courses on parliamentary politics, the news agency said, adding, development of personality will be stressed.

Members of the commission include: Drs. Teizo Tanaka, Tetsuro Watsuji, Jiro Tanaka and Kazuo Okochi, all professors at Tokyo Imperial University, Masaji Inada, Assistant professor at Bunrika University, and Dr. Kotaro Tanaka, Director of the School Education Bureau of the Education Ministry. Other members of the commission are expected to include some educational experts chosen from among the civilians.

Meanwhile, to facilitate the reform of the educational policy, Kyodo continued, a special research committee will be set up within the Science Research Society. Members of the committee include, Dr. Shigeru Minamihara, authority on civics; Dr. Sakae Azuma, law; Dr. Toshiki Imai, religion; Dr. Shogoro Maida, national living, all of whom are professors at Tokyo Imperial University, Dr. Siichiro Takahashi, Professor at Keio University, who is an authority on economics, and Dr. Teizo Toda, professor at Tokyo Imperial Unfversity, who will study the states of women in society.

Offers to Halt Strife Made Yenan Regime

(Continued from Page 1)

officials reportedly are alarmed over the spreading strife in China. They are fearful that American hopes for a strong China as an early stabilizing force in Asia may be upset. They are concerned that the American marines and army forces may become involved.

The militarists believe there is no danger of American military involvement. Diplomats feel American involvement may result from drifting along with the policy which is outdated. This argument presents Secretary of State James Byrnes with the proposal for a policy review and two alternative American courses.

One would be to say the Communists are little more than gangsters; therefore that no civil war exists in China and the United States would serve best interests by giving Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek whatever help he needs. The alternative would say China is undergoing a period of extreme internal dissension wherein no foreign power could afford to become involved and a strong China would result quickest by allowing China to settle the trouble themselves.

The State Department says American policy is directed toward building a strong democratic China and supporting Chiang for that purpose upon his assurance that the troubles will be settled by peaceful political means.

The critical question is whether the postwar army's surpluses should be turned over to the nationalist government. Officials say Russia is living strictly up to its hands-off agreement.

Horikiri Visiting Kansai

Home Minister Zenjiro Horikiri left Tokyo at 9:50 p.m. Saturday for the Kansai district, where he will visit the Grand Shrines of Ise to report his assumption of the ministership. He is scheduled to return to the capital on November 6 after making an inspection trip of Osaka and Nagoya.

Rural Round-Up

FINE QUALITY CIGARETTES PRODUCED AT KYOTO PLANT

Fine quality cigarettes using the popular yellow leaf variety of tobacco which can hold its own with any of the foreign brands have been produced at a trial manufacture at the Kyoto factory of the Tobacco Monopoly Bureau. Appropriate names and designs for attractive wrappings will be solicited from the public, reports Kyodo.

The question is whether it is a wise policy to sell these better quality cigarettes apart from the daily ration made of three or four cigarettes. However, the feeling is strong that the sale of these cigarettes at high prices would absorb excess currency and be an anti-inflation measure. The method of sale and price is being discussed at present, according to the news agency.

BAKED SWEET POTATOES SOLD TO PEOPLE IN MITO

The Ibaraki Agriculture Association started a free sale of baked sweet potatoes, one pound for 50 sen, at 24 places in Mito on November 1 as a means to alleviate the food supply situation of the citizens, the Asahi reported.

The paper added that 4,000 kan, one kan equaling 3.75 kilograms, are baked daily by using pine-root oil. The association intends to start the free sale of baked sweet potatoes in Tsuchiura and Hidachi depending on the result of the free sale in Mito.

PRIORITY FOR EX-SOLDIERS PRESENTED IN YAMAGATA CITY

The arrangement under which discharged officers have been given precedence over others in cultivating the site of the Josei army drill ground in Yamagata City, Yamagata Prefecture, is resented by landlords who are the former owners of the site, and the peasants who tilled the land before it as turned into a drill ground, the Asahi reports. The men are threatening trouble unless the site of the ground is given them.

MINIATURE CITY ARISES OUT OF BOMBED NUMAZU

Numazu, which was hit hard in a B-29 raid on July 17, has been rebuilt into a miniature city after many days and nights of ceaseless toil. The fishing industry of this new city is scheduled to get into full swing soon.

SILK WEAVERS SCHEDULED TO TAKE UP EXPORT ISSUE

A silk weavers' meeting will be held in the middle of November at Kiryu and a request made to General MacArthur's headquarters and to the Commerce and Industry Ministry to reduce the wholesale export of raw silk to the minimum and to export the balance of raw silk as manufactured products, reports the Asahi.

This step has been taken following the Government's decision to export raw silk and habutae in their entirety as collateral for the import of food and other necessities. Wholesale export of raw silk is virtually a life and death problem to those engaged in the silk weaving industry for it would create problems as to equipment and technique causing unfavorable effects on future trade developments.

VALUABLE SWORDS HANDED OVER TO HIRATSUKA POLICE

In the examination of weapons handed in to the police stations all over Japan, complying with orders of the Allied headquarters, with the understanding that those with high artistic value would be returned to the owners, it was discovered at the Hiratsuka Police Station that among the swords in its custody there were a great number which could be regarded as national treasures, reports Kyodo.

Among the finest were a sword tempered 900 years ago by the famed swordsmith Saburo Masamune of Bizen Province, a 730-year-old masterpiece by Ichimonji Wakefusa, another by Kunitoshi of Yamashiro Province and others, worth ¥30,000, belonging to Masamiki Inouye of Mita Mura, Kanagawa Prefecture.

Another sword owned by Mrs. Junko Terauchi of Oiso and forged 650 years ago by Masamune was also among the collected weapons.

CHIBA SET TO ABOLISH LICENSED PROSTITUTION

Licensed prostitution will be abolished after 24 years in Chiba Prefecture. At present there are 25 prostitution houses in Chiba, Funabashi, Kisarazu, Choshi, Matsugishi and Matsudo cities with over 500 women employed. With the reformation, these establishments will be turned into restaurants and the women employed as waitresses, reports the Nippon Sangyo.

Ministry to Assist Reconversion Work

Mitsubishi, Kawanishi Plants Map Out Plans to Produce Peacetime Goods

The Commerce and Industry Ministry will extend positive guidance for the projected reconversion of the aircraft manufacturing industry to a peacetime basis, reports the Yomiuri-Hochi.

The Ministry has decided to assist 82 factories belonging to 16 companies and is at present mapping up concrete plans for reconversion, the journal added.

This project, however, is being hampered by various obstacles such as shortage of raw materials, difficulties in fixing prices and uncertainty regarding indemnification. When the structure of Japan's industrial reconstruction becomes clear, however, it is expected that the undertaking will be expedited.

Of the 16 companies which were in the airplane production during the war, only two companies, the Mitsubishi Heavy Industry Company and the Kawanishi Aircraft Manufacturing Company have so far succeeded in outlining some tangible plans for reconversion.

Under the tentative program, Mitsubishi will convert some 20 aircraft production plants mostly for the manufacture of engines for fishing boats, tricycles, motor trucks, railway coaches, woolen, cotton and staple fiber goods, machines to equip ships and machine tools. Some of the Kawanishi factories will be converted for production of small motorcars, motor tricycles and railway coaches.

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GI's in Japan Assured Comfortable Living

Gen. Eichelberger Plans to See Every Comfort Given Veterans, Recruits

EIGHTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, YOKOHAMA, November 1.—With the first snowfall of the year already on the upper half of Fujiyama and the mountains of Hokkaido as well as in the Sapporo district of that northernmost Japanese island, steps are being taken by the Eighth Army to insure against the cold those men who fought long campaigns in the torrid zones and those fresh from basic training in the United States.

According to Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger, Eighth Army Commander, the eve of winter in the Orient should not be a cause for concern to homefolks. "Mothers, sweethearts and wives won't aave to worry about their boys in Japan this winter," he said. "They will have American style comfort in their barracks, warm clothing and plenty of good food."

The general added that he purposely placed "mothers, sweethearts and wives" in that order because most of the replacements are under 20 and "hardly have had much time for matrimony."

During his numerous inspection trips throughout the Eighth Army occupation areas on Honshu and Hokkaido islands, the general personally interviewed scores of soldiers to find out first hand what the men want and need. "I did n't go up there to see if they had dust in the corners of the barracks", he said. "I wanted to find out from the men what they need. They told me".

Up-to-Date Living

As a result of this three-starred Gallup poll, hot water showers and stoves are being installed, cold weather clothing and snow equipment are being issued through Eighth Army Quartermaster, and plenty of fresh, body-warming meat and vegetables are arriving daily from America.

An extensive recreational and athletic program is getting under way, the general revealed, wherein sports-loving citizen-soldiers may participate in everything from chess to football "In fact", General Eichelberger said, "I wouldn't be surprised if I was able to see a championship football game right here in Japan".

The Eighth Army commanding general has always been a strong proponent of football. During his 1940-42 tour of duty as superintendent of the United States Military Academy, "General Ike" pulled the West Point team out of the doldrums when he brought in Earl "Red" Blaik to coach Army's grid teams.

Rest areas in luxurious resort hotels are being taken over and renovated for the use of occupation troops on pass or furlough. "Stateside" menus prepared by hotel chefs, spring beds with thick mattresses and white sheets, games, horseback riding and indoor swimming pools are a few of the high spots awaiting the Eighth Army men.

The weather in Japan is similar to that in many parts of the United States during the fall and winter months, and the health of the occupation soldier is exceptionally good In fact, less than two per cent are on the sick book at the present time, the general stated. "This place will never compare to home," he commented, "but we'll see that it comes as close to it as possible."

The war weary combat troops who moved into Japan at the close of the war are being steadily replaced by young soldiers just passing out of their teens. To these men of the fresh team, the Japanese occupation is the biggest adventure of their young lives and they feel that they will materially benefit from the experience.

Visits North Honshu

Returning from a two day inspection tour of his forces in northern Honshu. Lieutenant General Robert L. Eichelberger, Eighth Army Commander, had high praise for the initiative and morale displayed by the men of the 11th Airborne Division, according to a PRO press release on Friday.

He declared that living conditions of GIs in the unit have improved greatly in the last month and said that the improvement is due largely to the initiative and ingenuity of the men themselves in transforming drab Japanese army barracks into comfortable quarters.

While lauding the men and officers of Major General Joseph Swing's 11th Airborne command, General Eichelberger stressed that providing for the men was "an army obligation and the Army will not let them down".

He concluded: "The morale of the troops is extremely high and they are to be commended for it. As a relief from their routine work, an extensive and ambitions athletic and recreation program is being planned." This program will include football, basketball, and winter sports such as they enjoyed Stateside.

Souvenir Scramble Scene

PX Tokyo didn't have to hang out its "Open for Business" sign on Saturday as eager GI's jammed the vicinity of the establishment long before the starting gun. Known as the "greatest Army-sponsored PX in Japan," it will undoubtedly play a big role in solving the souvenir problems of the Allied Occupation Forces.

GI's Souvenir Shop Opens at Hattori Store; PX Plans Setting Up Bar, Eating Counter

The greatest souvenir heaven yet organized for the benefit of the GI's in Tokyo opened its doors at noon Saturday in the Hattori building at the 4-chome corner on the Ginza, said PRO the same day.

The stock of souvenirs includes almost everything any souvenir-hungry service man or woman could desire—from inexpensive ash trays to the most costly silk and art objects—all at GI prices.

A week ago the Army Exchange Central Purchasing office came into being by official order from General Headquarters and since then a crew of experienced buyers has been combing the entire central Honshu area to obtain a stock of Japanese souvenirs complete enough and large enough to satisfy the shoppers who will crowd the counters from noon until the 8 o'clock evening closing time.

Actual operation of the store, known as Tokyo PX, is under the direction of ASCOM-C as are all other post exchanges in the area. Supply, however, is handled by the separate Army Exchange Central Purchasing office.

In addition to the souvenir bargains, which are to be found on the first floor of the former jewelry building, is a second floor post exchange boasting a stock of PX articles as complete as any to be found in the theater.

Future plans for the exchange include a snack bar, soft drink stand and sandwich counter to be located in the sub story, and a barber shop and eventually a dry cleaning shop on the third floor. The upper floors on the building are utilized by the AECPO as their buying and business offices.

Colonel Walter A. Metcalf, chief of the AECPO, has been connected with army post exchange work nearly three years. The army has taken an active interest in the realization of the desires of the soldiers to take home souvenirs, he said, and the purpose of the new agency is to provide a medium through which the servicemen and women are able to purchase them at fair prices.

With the cooperation of the Japanese Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the AECPO representatives contacted the huge merchandising organizations and trade associations that are an integral part of the Japanese mercantile system These agencies put their buyers at the disposal of the army and immediately hundreds of small jobbers and individuals were set to work on a rush job of assembling a large stock of souvenirs.

Within a week enough merchandise was collected from the individual and small house-size factory jobbers to provide the post exchange with enough stock to open its doors to the service men and women in the Tokyo area.

Within a few days as soon as the stock of merchandise can be sorted and moved to the large post exchange in Yokohama, a similar store will be opened there. Colonel Metcalf said that as soon as facilities can be arranged for similar exchanges in areas where there are large concentrations of troops, the souvenir lines of merchandise will be supplied by the AEOPO.

The job has been done so quickly, the colonel stated, that it has been impossible as yet to obtain enough officers and enlisted men who have the civilian technical experience in merchandising lines. The shortage of personnel is still slowing the efforts of th organization and he is anxious to interview any persons interested in becoming part of the army's merchandising organization.

As additional sources of supply of merchandise are located and the small scale manufacturing typical of Japan is resumed, the business of the exchange service is expected to amount to several million dollars monthly, Colonel Metcalf declared. The best part of the organization from the GI standpoint is that the prices are on a par with those to be found at any post exchange. Items were purchased only when they could be sold in the post exchange at a reasonable price.

Through an arrangement made by the army with the Japanese Finance Ministry, the GI will not pay any Japanese tax on any of the articles purchased from the exchanges.

To insure that authentic articles will be on the shelves, the staff of buyers includes nationals who had been interned in Japan as well as men with merchandising experience at many of the largest retail stores in the United States, such as Marshall Fields, Macy's, Wanamaker' and Gimbel's.

The GI will enter the store to find 50 kimono-clad Japanese sales girls. These young women on Friday completed several days of schooling at which they learned the English words most likely to be encountered, including the phrase "no dates." There will also be interpreters at each counter to take care of any difficulties that may arise. The girls, all high school or college graduates, are expected, however, to be able to meet almost any problem.

The items appearing on the shelves will include silks; porcelain, glass, ivory and China, and jewelry; art objects such as silk color prints, paintings, water colors and engravings, wood and metal objects and miscellaneous categories which include such things as dolls, paper objects, ash trays, table pieces and fans.

With an estimated capacity of 10,000 customers daily, Captain W. W. Ward, Lieutenant A. J. Grossbart, Lieutenant R. McNamara, and five enlisted men who will operate the exchange, feel certain that everyone will have an opportunity to get the sort of souvenir he wants. A wrapping service will be established as soon as paper and string can be obtained and a suggestion box will be located where the customers can drop their own ideas.

As there was no accurate list of souvenirs most desired by the GIs, the exchange service and the post exchange management conduced their own "Gallup Survey," designating four enlisted men to question both soldiers and sailors as to what souvenirs they would like to send home. A wide divergence of opinion was found, and the buyers, consequently, had to buy a little of everything, though in the future after the buying habits of the customers have been noted, the most popular articles will be obtained in greater quantities.

PRO Set Up

The Board of Communications has set up the Public Relations Office in the General Affairs Bureau of the same board as an exclusive organ to handle all matters connected with postwar liaison, the Mainichi reports.

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Clean-Up of Schools Set by Government

Special Bodies to Weed Out Militaristic, Ultra-Nationalistic Teachers Planned

Special investigation commissions to handle matters relative to eradication of militaristic and ultra-nationalistic teachers will be set up in the Educaton Ministry, prefectural governments and universities, with the aim of attaining fair and speedy investigations and judgment regarding the qualification of teachers, reports the Asahi.

Plans for setting up the Commissions' Structure and selecting their personnel will be published after they are acknowledged by General Douglas MacArthur's Headquarters.

It is believed that the commission in a prefecture will be made up by five members selected by the governor and three each from a boys' middle school, a youths' school and a national school.

The principal of each school is authorized to name the teachers whose qualifications must be examined while the names of principals who are regarded as militaristic and ultra-nationalistic are to be submitted for examination by prefectural governors. At universities, presidents are qualified to point out the professors to be examined.

The teachers' association is responsible conducting for the examination while the investigation commission at the Educaton Ministry will handle the matters relative to schools under the direct jurisdicion of the Ministry.

In case those who have been labeled as militaristic and ultra-nationalistic deny the accusation, the central investigaton committee must make the final decision. Not only those who have been recognized as militaristic, but the others who have been discovered unsuitable as educators will also be expelled from the educational field.

The investigation commissions will handle only those cases which need investigation, and those who have been clearly recognized as ultra-nationalistic through their speeches and publications will be expelled without waiting for the examination by the commission.

Library for GI's Planned

Responding to the ardent desires of the officers and men of the occupation forces to know Japan, a library equipped with various kinds of books on the history of Japan, geography, manners and customs, fine arts, applied arts and other subjects written in English, which will introduce Japan to the occupation troops will be established in the near future at the American Red Cross Club, Kojimachi, reports the Nippon Sangyo. The project is sponsored by the Japan Foreign Policy Association which is to be supported by the American military authorities and other societies and groups concerned. Not only books on Japan, but English books and dailies will be provided. At present, those who are concerned are collecting books, but at the same time they desire that the people will contribute to the success of the project by donating some books.

2 POLITICAL BODIES AGREE

To Oust All Officials With Undemocratic Ideas

The Miyagi branch of the Social Democratic Party of Japan has made a proposal to the Miyagi granch of the Liberal Party of Japan that the two should work together for the elimination of all local officials with reactionary leanings.

The proposal was in reply to another made by the branch of the Liberal Party for cooperation in the realization of the resolution adopted by it saying that Gunji Kuisako, new Vice-Governor of Miyagi Prefecture, should be transferred to some other prefecture because while he was chief of the Miyagi police he interfered with the election campaigns of Ichiro Shoji, member of the House of Representatives, Rinji Oishi, of the Liberal Party, and Yonosuke Kikuchi, of the Socialist Party, in the last general election where they ran without the support of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association.

The position of the Miyagi branch of the Social Party Democratic of Japan was that the present was not the time for any party upholding democracy to be annoyed over any one particular reactionary official but to be concerned to make a clean sweep of all officials with undemocratic ideas.

The Social Democratic Party is reported to have decided to start a nation-wide campaign against reactionary officials as soon as it has been formally established.

Industrial Coal Uses Set at 973,000 Tons

Commerce-Industry Ministry Gives Priority to Railways, Gas, Steel Manufacture

The Commerce and Industry Ministry has decided to set aside 973,000 tons of coal for industrial purposes for November, according to Kyodo. The supply will be distributed for ships, Allied occupation forces, railways, heating, gas manufacture, iron and steel manufacture and others. Railways, gas and coke manufacture and iron and steel manufacture will be given top priority, the report said.

The coal production in November is estimated by commerce and industry authorities at 567,000 tons, Hokkaido producing 230,000 tons, Eastern Honshu 65,000 tons, Western Honshu 22,000 tons, and Kyushu 250,000 tons. Stocks held at mines and wharves are estimated at 87,000 tons in Hokkaido, 15,000 tons in Eastern Honshu, 19,000 tons in Western Honshu, and 320,000 tons in Kyushu, making a total of 441,000 tons. The total supply from stocks and new outputs is expected to reach 1,008,000 tons.

After fully considering the difficulty in transportation, the Commerce and Industry Ministry decided the coal distribution for industrial purposes at 282,000 tons for Hokkaido, 246,000 tons for Eastern Honshu, 217,000 tons for Western Honshu, and 228,000 tons for Kyushu, making a total of 973,000 tons.

Kagawa Joins Doshisha

Toyohiko Kagawa, world-famous Christian worker, has been appointed professor at Doshisha University in Kyoto. Mr. Kagawa will deliver special lectures on cooperatives.

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SECRETARY (man or woman) speaking English, German or Spanish wanted immediately by a foreign gentleman. Good salary. Testimonials required. Apply Box 129, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WANTED proof readers, Nippon Times. Any nationality. Apply in person to the editorial department, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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A COMPETENT Japanese translator, resident of Kyoto city, wants some work to be done at home Japanese into English or vice versa. Conscientious work at moderate rate. Apply Box 127, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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A DISPLAY of attractive lady's kimono, and fancy goods, etc., American army is cordially welcome. Apply every Sunday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Ryuko-Do (T. Toyama), 75, Higashi-Tamagawa-cho, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo.

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KIMONO, obi (sash), camera, etc. Apply Yenomoto and Co., 6 Nishi-7-chome, Ginza, Tokyo.

KIMONO, woolen blankets, suits, overcoat, Singer sewing machine, plum pickle. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

KIMONO and haori coat of gay colors with embroidery. Obi (sash) of heavy silk with gold embroidery. Apply Box 72, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

LARGE Japanese house, in Setagaya-ku, covering 170 tsubo area, with 600 tsubo land, 12 rooms, including foreign and Japanese style. Price ¥580,000.00. Please apply personally. No dealer accepted. Taiichi Fujino, No. 25, Takamatsu-cho 2-chome, Toshima-ku.

OLYMPIA, standard typewriter, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 112, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter, German make, used but in perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 118, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

RIKHOL camera, lens 3.5, Riken made, brand new, with leather case and attachments, for immediate sale. Apply Box 132, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

SAFE, all steel, medium size, perfect condition for immediate sale. Apply Box 98, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

EXTENSION dining room table with twelve chairs. If desired part payment in goods. Apply Box 130, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GRAMOPHONES, records, radio-gramophones, accordions, pianos, organs, electric shavers, sewing machines, typewriters, refrigerators, etc. Office hour: 2:00 to 4:30 p.m. Rhythm-Sha, 2 Jimbocho Nichome, Kanda, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter, Singer sewing machine, camera, gold, diamond and pearl rings, cultural pearl necklaces, other jewellery, wrist watches, lady's leather hand bags, leather gloves, etc. Apply V. B. Sheth, Ginza 4-chome, Kyobunkwan Bldg., 6th floor, Tokyo.

STANDARD typewriter, Underwood preferable, new or slightly used machine will be accepted. Apply Box 214, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TYPEWRITER ribbon, large quantity wanted immediately, will pay good price. Apply Box 79, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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AMERICAN desires Russian conversation lessons two hours per week. Apply Box 126, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

General

MIMI Bluette (Ruby Saito). Kindly address all communications to Box 18, Nippon Times Tokyo

M. OGAWA, optometrist. Eyes tested and glasses fitted. English spoken. Office hour: 9 a.m.—3 p.m. Room 381, 3rd floor Marunouchi Bldg. Phone (23) 1686.

JAPANESE college professor offers to help U.S. officers in Tokyo and Yokohama in any way such as guiding on trip, sightseeing, shopping, or learning Japanese or things Japanese. Not a job. Only friendship. Apply Box 131, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TO Mr. Joe C. Sparth, of the Allied Forces: Please call on us if you could, at my home at 65, Midori-machi, 1-chome, Odawara-shi, Kanagawa Prefecture early part of November. I wish to express my heartiest thanks for your very kind attention to me when I met you at Odawara.

Nippon Times

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TOKYO, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1945

The Study of English

The study of English is sweeping over the country like a fever of epidemic proportions. Every Tom, Dick, and Harry—or the Japanese equivalents thereof—wants to learn how to speak English. English-Japanese conversation books are selling like hotcakes; English classes of any kind under any auspices are crowded to overflowing.

It is not surprising in view of the pressing demand which has suddenly arisen for people who can handle English. Government offices forced to carry on their contacts with the Supreme Allied Headquarters in English, private companies forced to submit reports to the Allied authorities in English, merchants angling for the souvenir trade of the Allied military personnel, and the Allied Occupation Forces themselves in need of various categories of Japanese employees, are scouring the country for interpreters, translators, typ'sts, clerks, salesmen, waiters, servants, or almost anyone as long as they have the slightest knowledge of anything which can pass muster as English. In view of the tremendous shortage of qualified persons, the pay for such persons has soared to dizzy heights all out of proportion to the normal Japanese scale of wages. It is no wonder that everybody wants to learn English. And aside from the purely material consideration, it is easy to understand why, in the midst of the general atmosphere prevailing today, every ambitious Japanese youngster thinks that the road to success and power in the coming age lies in the mastery of English.

Commendable as this thirst for English may generally be, in some respects the hectic scramble to learn English is not altogether healthy. The educational authorities should give serious consideration to this question with a view of establishing a permanent policy regarding this subject.

Although English has always been an integral part of the curriculum of the secondary schools and of the institutions of higher learning in Japan ever since the opening of the country to foreign intercourse, the importance accorded to this subject has fluctuated from time to time. In one sense, the rise or fall of the study of English has served as a barometer of national sentiment regarding Japanese-American relations.

In the early years of the Meiji Era when the country was in its first flush of enthusiasm for the adoption of Western ways, English occupied a prominent place in the school program. Later a nationalistic reaction caused a wane in the study of English, but again, still later, the growth of Japan to the position of a World Power caused a renewal of the popularity of the study of English as a medium for the new international role which the nation had come to play. But again, the passage of the Immigration Law by the United States in 1924 caused a resentment which made the study of English unpopular for a while. Then with the rise of militarism and ultranationalism with the Manchurian Incident in 1931 followed by the subsequent outbreak of the recent war, the study of English fell to its lowest ebb out of the narrow prejudice which thought it patriotic in those days uncritically to extol everything native and to condemn everything Anglo-American. Now with Japan's defeat and the realization of her people that the country must learn anew to win its way back to the world comity of nations, the pendulum has rightly swung in the other direction, but not so rightly it has swung to too great an extreme.

These extreme fluctuations are not healthy. The same people who a few months ago frowned upon all foreign languages, or studied German if they studied any foreign language at all, are now scrambling to study English. It betokens a lack of balance, a lack of perspective, a lack of national stability. The study of English is desirable but it should not be a passing fad. It should be grounded on a rational comprehension of both the limitations and the values of the mission which English should perform in the enrichening of Japan's distinctive national culture.

Moderation must be exercised so that English may be soundly preserved, for there is need for the continued study of English in Japan for all time to come. It should not be because English provides a pass to a better paying job or because English may help Japan the more quickly to overcome the disabilities imposed upon her by her surrender. It should not be because of the idea that Japan is destined forever to be subject to the orders of foreign powers or because Japan should strive to make herself over unquestioningly on the pattern of the English-speaking countries.

The rightful destiny of Japan calls for the resurrection of the nation to self-respect and independence. It means the preservation and invigoration of the good features of her own distinctive culture. But at the same time a great nation must be an enlightened nation participating in the general stream of world culture. For Japan to achieve this position, her people must forsake their provincialism and come into close intellectual and spiritual touch with the rest of the world. The study of any foreign language serves as a broadening influence which helps one to understand the spirit of other peoples. English, as the language of many of the most enlightened peoples of the world, is especially useful in this regard. Japan is in need of this open sesame to the cultural riches of the outside world. But it is not in blind worship of foreign influence that English should be studied, but rather as a medium for the emancipation and enrichment of Japan's national life.

Doubtless there are countless details for the pedagogues to work out. The teaching of English in Japan has never been very well done; it has always tended to be too pendantic and impractical. To set free more time for the proper study of English, the teaching of the ancient Chinese and Japanese classics might well be curtailed. Other shifts in the curricula may be desirable.

But most important of all is the fundamental conception regarding the role of English in the educational program of Japan. Unless a sound and moderate conception is held, the current fever for the study of English may leave an unhealthy after-effect

FOOD FIRM FILES PROTESTS

Demands Executives Retire in Order To Democratize Corporation

Four representatives of the Workers' Union of the Tokyo Metropolitan Foodstuff Supply Corporation, which was established on October 29 by more than 1,000 employes protesting against the executives of the corporation on Thursday called on Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Yoshinari Kawai and Vice-Governor Kingo Machimura of the Tokyo Metropolis at their respective offices and submitted a petition demanding the reorganization of the corporation, Kyodo reports

In the petition, the Workers' Union demanded the retirement from their posts of the directors of the corporation who were chosen by the Government authorities. In the second place, reform in the treatment of workers and simplification of routine business were requested, and thirdly the workers stressed the need of the establishment of a distribution system based on rationality and fairness.

SUMO MATCHES SET NOV. 16

Will Be Staged for 10 Days at Ryogoku Wrestling Arena

Japanese sumo or wrestling matches will be staged at the Ryogoku wrestling amphitheates for 10 days begining from November 16 and the programs in which the wrestlers will participate in are expected to be published on November 5, reports Kyodo

The Japan Wrestling Association has decided to invite 100 officers of the Allied occupation forces each day and also 1,000 tickets each at the price of ¥7 per admission will be sold in advance to the American officers and enlisted men from November 5 at the second floor of the Itoya Stationery Store on the Ginza.

Tickets will be sold in advance to the public from November 6 at the wrestling amphitheater. Doors will open at 9 a.m., the bouts starting at 10 a.m. and from 1 p.m. matches participated in by first rank wrestlers and champions will start.

PLACES OF SCENIC AND HISTORIC INTEREST ABOUND IN PENINSULA

Roads Not In Good Condition But Motorists May Find Trip to Izu Well Worth While

By KATSUJI YABUKI

II

This hotel is perhaps the last word in hotel construction in this country. It is a three-story, fire-and-earthquake-proof concrete structure, capable of accommodating 120 guests. Each of the 60 rooms offers very modern luxury and convenience and has an outside exposure. Ninety per cent of them are provided with a private bath.

The twin golf courses located here are appropriately named. The one laid out on a 245-acre site which commands a distant view of Mt. Fuji is called the Fuji Course, while the other on the 165-acre site facing Oshima Island across the sea is styled the Oshima Course. Many expert golfers assert that these two courses offer the most sportiest golf in the Orient. During the war, I hear, part of the courses was used for agricultural puposes, but the day will come in the near future when they revive their reputation as a sport center.

The last place to visit along the East Coast Route is Shimoda, the first Japanese port opened to Western intercourse. This port town is well known for its association with the open-door history of Japan in the middle of the 19th century, in which figure most conspicuously the names of Commodore Perry and Townsend Harris.

In the town there are many relics of historical interest, which despite the bombings in the recent war, I suppose have been preserved in good condition. Worth visiting among these relics are the Buddhist temples of Gyokusenji and Ryosenji.

In the precincts of the Gyokusenji temple, where Townsend Harris resided from 1856 to 1859 as first American Consul-General to Japan, stands the Harris monument—a large flat slab of granite—which bears an inscription reading as

"In Memory of
TOWNSEND HARRIS
American Consul-General
who by the Treaty of Yedo, July 29, 1858, opened Japan to the world and on this spot September 4, 1856, raised the first Consular flag in this Empire and here resided until November 23, 1857.*

Erected by
Viscount E. SHIBUSAWA,
EDGAR A. BANCROFT
(Late American Ambassador to Japan)
and
HENRY M. WOLF, of Chicago
September 4, 1927."

* * *

Paragraph from the Consul's Diary:

Thursday, September 4, 1856. Slept very little from excitement and mosquitoes; the latter are enormous in size. Men on shore to put up my flagstaff. Heavy lot. Slow work. Spar falls, breaks cross-tree, fortunately no one hurt. At last get a reinforcement from the ship, flagstaff erected. Men form a ring around it, and half past two p.m. of this day I hoist the first Consular flag ever seen in this Empire. Grave reflections. Ominous of change. Undoubted beginning of the end. Querry,—if for real good of Japan?

In the square thatched temple building are placed on show glasses, cups, plates and many other things which remind us of the days Townsend Harris spent at this temple.

The Ryosenji temple is the place where the so-called Shimoda Treaty was concluded in 1854 by Hayashi Daigaku and Commodore Perry, representing Japan and America respectively. In the temple compound there are two memorial halls. One of them is the Buzankaku which contains some Perry relics, Buddhist imagines and archeological finds unearthed in the province, and the other is the Okichi Memorial Hall, which has now on show many large paintings showing some phases of the life of Okichi, otherwise known as "Tojin Okichi."

Went to Fetch Milk

A reliable pamphlet issued in the town contains information regarding Townsend Harris and Okichi to the following effect:

"On July 4, 1857, the American Independence Day, Townsend Harris was seized with melancholia because of poor health. The reason of his poor health was attributed to failure of supply of milk for several days. The supply of milk to Harris as food by the villagers marked a new departure in the history of Japan's milk industry. Up to that time milk had been used solely for medical purposes. Okichi one day called on a villager with a metal basin in her hand to get some milk and the cow was frightened at her unusual personal adornment. . . ."

For a trip from Shimoda up to Shuzenji there are two routes, that is, the Mountain Route and the West Coast Route. The premier attraction along the former route is a hiking trip to Lake Hatchoike (alt. 4,300 feet), which nestles in a secluded virgin forest. Near the lake live green frogs, a speciality of the locality, which during the summer months lay eggs in nests built on branches when they are thickly laden with rainwater.

The West Coast Route has along its course the town of Matsuzaki, known for its gathering silk cocoons earlier than elsewhere in each season, and Toi, the only spa town on this side of the peninsula.

Shuzenji is one of the oldest hot springs on the peninsula. Tradition says that the existence of these springs was first discovered by Kobo Daishi when the Buddhist traveler struck a rock with his staff, thereby causing hot water to gush out. It is of interest to note that the Dokko-no-yu, or "Pries Staff Hot Spring," is still to be seen in the small river that flows through the spa town. It seems, however, that Shuzenji owes much of its popularity to the existence of a temple of the same name and a hot spring bath-house built in Tempyo style.

Shuzenji temple belongs to the Zen sect of Buddhism, and many young priests in black are to be seen practising religious austerities in a hall beside the main hall.

Unique Bathroom

Unlike this old temple, another attraction of Shuzenji—the Tempyo-style bath-house—is of recent origin, though, as the name indicates, the architectural style belongs to the eighth century. This bath-house belongs to the Araiya inn, one of the best inns of the place. According to the famous painter Yukihiko Yasuda who, in combination with Prof. Nakamura of Waseda University, drew up plans for the construction of the bath-room, this Tempyo Bath is the only replica in that ancient style ever made after the Tempyo era. In the bath-room, several big Japanese cypress pillars support the rustic roof, and natural rocks are tastefully arranged, reminding bathers of a natural outdoor bath in olden times.

Weather permitting, and particularly on a cloudless day, a hike to Mt. Hokkezuka to the west of Shuzenji is truly worth trying, for a view of Mt. Fuji in the grandest of settings can be had from the mountain.

It was there that several expert cameramen in Tokyo succeeded in snapping a picture of the Peerless to be exhibited at the 1939 New York World's Fair in an enlarged form, 120 feet by 27 feet. This picture beats in size any of the photographs that have been produced in the world, I hear.

Views from the summit are really grand. In front spreads Suruga Bay, and beyond it stands the snow-covered conical peak of Fuji with her left slope, long and gentle, finally reaching the pine-clad beaches of the bay. In the still further distance a range of white peaks of the Japan Alps challenge the Peerless to a beauty contest, while to the right the mountains of Hakone lift up their zigzag heads.

The section between Shuzenji and Numazu, via Mito, represents the most scenic part of the West Coast Route, with Mt. Fuji revealing her graceful figure to the traveler at many places on the way. Because of this reason, the Mountain Route leading up to Mishima, via Nagaoka, often fails to attract visitors. However, those who take more interest in old-day architecture and ancient weapons than in landscapes are advised to follow this rather deserted route at least in one of their trips to the province.

There are along this route two outstanding attractions—Egawa's old house of architectural interest and a reverberator, both not far from the Nagaoka Station on the Sunzu railroad.

Egawa's old house with a thatched roof is said to be the oldest private house in Japan, dating from 700 years ago. Its architectural style belongs to that of the Kamakura era. To many the fact may be of interest that the main pillar of this house is in the form of a natural tree with its roots fastened deep into the soil.

In the house are displayed guns and other arms which were all manufactured by one Egawa Tarozaemon, who was born at this house late in the Edo era and grew up to be an introducer of Western gunnery into Japan.

The reverberator is another relic that goes to show the engineering talen of Tarozaemon. It is said that he manufactured more than a hundred guns, large and small, and other weapons at this reverberator during a period of 13 years following 1855, when it was constructed under his supervision. The reverberator, as it stands today, is 53 feet high and 16.5 feet wide, and the bricks with which it is built is said to have stood the heat of 1,700 degrees.

* He left Shimoda finally on June 30, 1859.

Waseda Fetes Anniversary

The 50th anniversary of the founding of Waseda Middle School was celebrated at the Okuma Hall attached to Waseda University on Saturday. The function was attended by Home Minister Zenjiro Horikiri, Transportation Minister Takeo Tanaka and Transportation Vice-Minister Takashi Hirayama, all graduates of the school, reports the Tokyo Shimbun.

PROFILES

The following biography of Alfred P. Sloan, head of General Motors, is reproduced from a recent issue of Time.

Labor had nicknamed aloof, reserved A.P. Sloan "the undertaker." Some of his associates call him "Silent Sloan." But not to his face; they always address him as "Mr." His immense wealth ($43,000,000 in G.M. stock alone) has somehow connected him in the public mind with Wall Street financiers.

Actually, A.P. Sloan is probably the most functional, frill-less piece of human machinery in the U.S. industry hierarchy. He is also close to being its top industrial statesman. Once an associate likened him to a bearing, "self-lubricating, smooth, eliminates friction and carries the load."

At 70, he carries the load of running G.M. with remarkable ease. He still dressed with a touch of the dandy. In his tie, he usually wears a pearl stick pin. A silk handkerchief always cascades from his breast pocket. Usually he gets to his office about 9:30 a.m., goes through his business day in a lope. In winter, he drives from his 14-room apartment on Fifth Avenue; in summer he takes the train into Manhattan's Pennsylvania Station from his 25 acres near Great Neck, L.I. rides the subway to his office.

He ticks off the day's conferences, which always include an hour's long-distance call to Detroit, with metronomic precision. In his conference chair he squirms, gestures, listens closely (he is slightly deaf), continuously shifts his small, well-shod feet, which usually end up perched on the table. The afternoon clicks by with the same production-line regularity. By 5:30 p.m., he is ready to leave for home with a bulging brief case under his arm. Usually, after dinner with his wife, he works for a few hours. He is in bed by 10 p.m. Two weeks of each month he usually spends in Detroit, hardly stirring out of the grey walls of G.M.'s building there. (He even sleeps in a suite in it.)

The running of G.M. is his work, hobby and dissipation. He does not smoke, takes only an occasional cocktail and has never played golf or any other sport. Sports, Mr. Sloan firmly believes, are an unprofitable waste of a man's time.

Once, when friends insisted that a man in his position should own a yacht, he bought a 236-ft. boat for $1,000,000. But he rarely used it, in 1941 finally sold it to the U.S. Maritime Commission for the Navy for $175,000. When a friend asked him how things were aboard, he gave a businesslike reply. Said he: "The crew of 43 is eating regularly and appears to be healthy."

Completely absorbed in G.M., he talks about it fluently and well, to small groups, in a voice that sometimes has a trade of a Brooklyn accent and a tendency to curl out of the side of his mouth. He reads widely, but except for an occasional detective story, only on economic or technical matters. He has developed the knack of boiling his own economic ideas down to clean, bare bones. Sample: "The whole objective of industry should be to reduce prices. That's what produces employment and expands business."

The Way Up

Unlike many another G.M. bigwig, Mr. Sloan did not drive himself to the top by his own supercharger. He had some help along the way from his father, who had a tea & coffee importing business in Brooklyn, prosperous enough to allow the Sloans to have two or three servants in the home most of the time.

A serious, studious youth, young Alfred got more pleasure out of telling other children how to play than playing himself. He disliked such things as fishing because he hated to put the worm on the hook. As a student in a Brooklyn public school he gained a reputation as a minor prodigy. Special ttutoring got him into Massachusetts Institute of Technology at 17, hard work won him his degree in three years instead of four.

With the help of his father, he got a job as draftsman in the Hyatt, Roller Bearing Co. at Harrison, N.J. John Wesley Hyatt, who had invented celluloid, was trying to make a go of a new bearing, with little success. When the company was about to go on the rocks, Sloan Sr. bought a controlling interest in it, put in his son to run it. For months, it was touch & go whether the company would continue to run. Helped by a steady stream of checks from Sloan Sr. for the weekly payroll, Sloan Jr. got through the shirt-losing stage. Then A. P. Sloan Jr. got the mushrooming auto industry interested in his bearing for its axles—automakers had been using an ordinary wagon axle, heavily greased. Soon, Hyatt Bearing was making money hand over fist.

As the auto industry stretched and soared, so did Hyatt. By 1916 Hyatt had a gross capacity of $10,000,000 worth of bearings a year. But A. P. Sloan was worried. His biggest customer was General Motors, which brilliant, mercurial William Crapo Durant had put together by merging a number of auto companies several years before. What if G.M. should decide to make its own bearings?

So when Billy Durant offered to buy Hyatt, Sloan jumped at the chance, sold out to Billy Durant for $13,500,000. At 41, with $5,000,000 in his pocket, he might have retired. Not Mr. Sloan. He stepped in as vice president of another Durant creation, United Motors Corp. When Durant merged U.M. with G.M., Sloan became a G.M. vice president.

The Top

He got there just in time to cash in on the 1920 depression, which swept Durant out of the company, almost sank it. The Du Ponts saved it by buying Durant's stock, got bankers to guarantee the payment of the loans. When Pierre du Pont, after acting as president for two and a half years, stepped aside, Sloan slid into his chair. But the Du Ponts kept their stock, now hold 22.7%, virtually a controlling interest. In 1937, Sloan moved up to board chairman.

As head of the biggest U.S. corporation, Sloan has always been an apostle of bigness. He believes that a vast organization, with its money and talent, can make things better and cheaper than a small company. Under his direction, G.M., which had been vast when he moved in, became even vaster. But expansion was not hit or miss. Part of it was something new in the auto industry: a big staff to get all the facts on anything G.M. wanted to do, a bigger research laboratory, under famed Charles F. Kettering, to find out the best way to do it.

Under this spur of research, G.M. brought forth a string of major auto improvements—four-wheel brakes (which Sloan first saw on a European car), fast-drying Duco paint, Knee-Action springs, etc. They all paid well. As auto sales, notably those of Chevrolet, soared, so did G.M.'s profits. G.M. became the most profitable manufacturing in U.S. history, paying out to its 400,000 stockholders some $2,700,000 in dividends alone.

And Sloan saw to it that G.M. was fast on its feet. He kept the mighty organization as fluid and quick-moving as a small company, as competitive inside the corporation as the auto industry was outside. Example: if a G.M. division can buy a part cheaper from an outside company than from a corporation division it is perfectly free to do so. In the same way G.M.'s cars fight each other for their share of the market. In war, G.M. showed the same fluidity. Example: it was the only auto company which made planes in an auto plant. It took on the hardest jobs it could get from the Army & Navy; Mr. Sloan likes to crack tough nuts. In all it turned out an incredible total of $2 billion in material.

No Dictator

Supple and spry as it is, G.M. is still too big a behemoth for one man to run. Sloan does not attempt to do it alone. G.M. is run by what is roughly equivalent to an army's general staff. The chief of staff is Mr. Sloan. It is his mind that plans, his hand that guides. The staff is made up of a policy and an administrative committee. These committees create the broad strategy for G.M., and eight smaller committees, made up of G.M.'s officers, board members and division heads, work out the tactics. Within the strategic plan, the divisions run almost as freely as independent companies. Not long ago Mr. Sloan remarked: "If the whole General Motors central organization should be hit by an atomic bomb, Pontiac could go on just exactly the same."

Pontiac and all the other 41 divisions would go right on because the division heads are, in effect, a general staff for production in themselves. At the top is Charles Erwin Wilson, 55, who gets $151,000 a year plus bonuses. White-haired, slow-talking, he bossed G.M.'s conversion to war, is now guiding it back to peace. In the U.A.W. strike against G.M. it is Charlie Wilson who will sit down and face the union across the bargaining table. Sloan has never done the actual bargaining with the U.A.W. An engineer by training, C.E. stepped into Big Bill Knudsen's place when Knudsen went off to war, soon showed himself a tough, quick-witted bargainer, and superlative production man as well.

Under him are the division heads: Oldsmobile's Sherrod E. Skinner, 56, a onetime Navy machinist.

Pontiac's Harry J. Klingler, 56, who made his mark as a Chevrolet salesman before he turned to production.

Cadillac's Nicholas Dreystadt, 56, who learned his fundamentals in Germany's Mercedes plant, put them to good use turning out the best U.S. light tank, the M-24.

Chevrolet's Marvin E. Coyle, 57, who will have the tough job of designing and selling the smaller and cheaper Chevrolet which G.M. plans to make.

Buick's Harlow H. Curtice, 52, who helped push Buick up to the top spot of G.M.'s middle-priced autos.

Doctor Kills Self

Finding it probably impossible to support his large family when the food situation was going from bad to worse, Dr. Shinro Nakase, 46, of Nakamachi, Kanazawa City, committed suicide by hanging himself at his house early on the morning of November 2, the Yomiuri-Hochi reports.

Dr. Nakase, a former president of the Seirei (Holy Spirit) Hospital in Kanazawa and an outstanding clinician in the city, had joined the colors four times since the outbreak of the China Affair. He was discharged from the service shortly before the termination of the war and started medical practice at his home.

ATOMIC ENERGY

Possibilities of Harnessing It Discussed

(This prophetic article on atomic energy and the possibilities of harnessing it, was written in 1937 by George W. Gray. In the light of what has already been done with the atom, this article should prove particularly interesting as it discusses the uses of atomic energy in peace time.—Editor.)

I

Edward E. Slosson used to say that when a new idea is proposed to the world it starts with a handicap of about one billion eight hundred million adverse votes.

Nor are the croakers of 'impossibles" only the self-seekers who fear that their private interests may be imperiled by change, and the uninformed, whose natural inertia is fortified by ignorance. Always the clamor is reinforced by the expert opinion of some authority on the subject who learnedly declares it can't be done. On occasions he will cite arithmetic, algebra, geometry, and even metaphysics to prove that the result aimed for is inherently unattainable.

It is surprising to find how many eminent men of science, distinguished discoverers an inventors, men of open minds and far vision, have put themselves on record in some stultifying expression of pessimism.

Even Edison was not free of this myopia. In 1906, when wireless telegraphy was operating in a feeble way, he was asked, 'What is the outlook for wireless telephony?" The great innovator answered, "It does not exist." A few months later some wireless operators on ships off New York were astonished to hear voices and music in their earphones in place of the usual rasp of dots aand dashes. Lee DeForest has attained his first radio telephone, and was testing it by a broadcast of a phonograph record—perhaps even a record of Mr. Edison's manufacture.

Equally eminent authorities voted against the airplane.

Lord Kelvin, whose adventurous science made the transatlantic cable a reality after several practical men had botched the job, was quite certain that a flying machine was a physical impossibility. He proved it to his own satisfaction by the laws of physics.

Kelvin's pronouncement was seconded in America by the eminent mathematician, Simon Newcomb, chief astronomer at the Naval Observatory. Just as ostriches and other birds above a certain weight do not fly, so machines above a certain avoir-dupois would be incapable of lifting themselves in sustained flight. Newcomb suggested that if successful airplanes were attained they must of necessity be small lightweight mechanisms like watches. "If the watchmaker can make a machine which will fly through the room with a button, then by combining ten thousand such machines he may be able to carry a man," ventured Professor Newcomb, on the same principle that "a sufficient number of humming-birds, if we could combine their forces, would carry an aerial excursion party through the air."

Since these authorities failed so widely in their estimates of what could be managed within the law of nature, we need not take too seriously the shrugs with which some present-day authorities react to the mention of other human dreams.

When I mentioned the rocket to a professor of aeronautics seven years ago, he laughed outright. "Are you asking me to discuss the rocket as a practical power device?"

Why not? The steam engine, the dynamo, and the gasoline motor were feeble toys once. Each had to advance from infantile beginnings through step after step of experiment and improvement before the present efficient types were attained. Rocket research is occupying the time of a few pioneering physicists today, and the engineering is advanced beyond that of 1930. In another seven years we may look for courses in rocket engineering in some of the more progressive schools. I believe the Yale Rocket Club is the first college group to attain the rank of an affiliate of the American Rocket Society, but others are on the horizon. metals that are both light and strong most formidable. Much recent rocket research has been concerned with the use of liquid oxygen in con- ed until some entirely new fuel is ed to the gasoline or other com-

The problem of developing the rocket into a dependable motor for space fligh involves not only (1) questions of design, to obtain the most efficient discharge of the burning gases whose reaction propels the rocket and its cargo, but also (2) questions of materials, to obtain metals that are both light and strong and able to endure the intense heat of the combustion, and (3) questions of fuels.

(To Be Concluded)